lakhs due mainly to the retrenchment of expenditure in the department especially under travelling Allowances and Contingencies (·83 of a lakh) and also to the expected savings under Salaries and Establishment (·78 of a lakh) and Miscellaneous (·45 of a lakh).

Contribution to the Devaswom Fund.

6. In pursuance of the Government Press Communique issued under date the 17th April 1922, along with the Devaswom Proclamation of the same date, a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs was being paid annually to the Devaswom Fund from the year 1098. As stated in the Press Communique this amount was fixed on the basis of the average annual income derived from the landed properties of the Devaswom for the five years commencing from 987 M. E., the date of their assumption by the Government, calculated at Chs. 27 per *para* of paddy which was the average cash value prevailing at the time of the issue of the Proclamation. The price of paddy has since gone down considerably and the contribution of Rs. 16 lakhs now being paid to the Devaswom Fund is also in excess of the 40 per cent. of the State's Ayacut and Sanchayam land revenue from year to year as fixed in the Proclamation. In these circumstances, the annual contribution to the Devaswom Fund has been revised and fixed at 40 per cent. of the actual Ayacut and Sanchayam land revenue of the State from 1107 onwards instead of the fixed contribution of Rs. 16 lakhs. This accounts for the decrease of Rs. 1·58 lakhs under Contribution to the Devaswom Fund.

7. On the capital side, the receipts from the sale of the Government lands are expected to be only Rs. 1·50 lakhs against the budgeted receipt of Rs. 4 lakhs while the capital expenditure stands revised at Rs. 19·02 lakhs. In the result, a net deficit of Rs. 23·52 lakhs is expected at the close of the year, as against the anticipated deficit of Rs. 13·80 lakhs. The Government balance at the close of the year will thus stand at Rs. 117·97 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1108.

8. I shall now pass on to the budget of the coming year. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 223·19 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 222·04 lakhs is provided for, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 1·15 lakhs. Sale proceeds of Government lands are expected to bring in Rs. 2·00 lakhs and our programme of Capital Expenditure is estimated at Rs. 18·93 lakhs. We shall thus be drawing from our accumulated surplus of previous years Rs. 15·78 lakhs for our capital undertakings.

Revenue.

9. The prospect of an early restoration of normal conditions does not seem very bright and it is not therefore safe to expect any material improvement in revenue over the level of the revised estimates. The estimates under all the important heads of revenue are mainly based on the revised estimates for the current year after making due allowance for ascertained factors. The budgeted revenue for the next year is Rs. 223·19 lakhs as against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 215·42 lakhs. The betterment of Rs. 7·77 lakhs over our expectations this year is the net result of an improvement in revenue to

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the extent of Rs. 12·13 lakhs under some of the revenue heads especially under Customs, counterbalanced by a decline of Rs. 4·36 lakhs under some of the other heads.

10. *Customs.*—The question of the declaration of the date when it became the regular practice for ocean-going steamers to enter the Cochin bar and discharge at moorings inside the backwaters was discussed at the informal conference held at Simla on the 3rd May 1932 and after considering our views and those of the Cochin State, the Government of India came to the conclusion that it was during the twelve months preceding the 1st April 1931 that it became the regular practice for ocean-going steamers to enter the bar and discharge at moorings inside the backwaters at Cochin. The Government of India have, therefore, decided that the redistribution of the customs revenues contemplated in the summary of points agreed upon by the Government of India, this Government and Cochin for the development of the Cochin Harbour should have effect from the 1st April 1931. A net revenue of Rs. 10 lakhs is, therefore, estimated under Customs for the period ended March 1932, from our participation in the Cochin Harbour Scheme, after deducting the amount of Rs. 1·71 lakhs which has to be refunded to the British Government on account of the net import duty collected, at our ports from Quilon to Munambam, both inclusive.

11. Th fall of Rs. 4·36 lakhs in revenue is expected under the following major heads :—

Excise. The expected decrease of Rs. ·53 of a lakh is due to the lower rentals fetched in the recent auction sales of the biennial contract and to the anticipated fall in consumption. A small increase of Rs. ·09 of a lakh is anticipated under Tobacco on account of the full effect of the enhancement of duty in the current year.

Interest.—The expected fall of Rs. ·52 of a lakh is due mainly to the transfer of a portion of our surplus investments in the Government of India Securities to Sinking Fund Investments. It is also due to less receipts expected under current deposits in the Imperial Bank of India.

Currency and Mint.—With regard to the minting of Sirkar silver coins of the face value of Rs. 2 lakhs, the stock of silver coins in our treasuries is considered sufficient for the present, and it is not therefore proposed to mint silver coins next year, unless the stock falls low.

Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Though the receipts from tolls have been on the decline, the revised estimate of Rs. 4 lakhs is expected to be realised in the next year on account of the establishment of new toll-gates. A receipt of Rs. 1 lakh only is estimated for the next year on account of our share o fthe excise duty on petrol.

Railways.—The net loss from the working of the Shencotta-Trivandrum Railway for the year ended March 1932 amounted to Rs. ·74 of a lakh. As the earnings in all the sections of the Indian Railway are on the decrease, due to less goods-traffic on account of trade depression, a loss of Rs. ·70 of a lakh is estimated for the next year.

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12. *Expenditure charged to revenue.*—The demands of the several departments for expenditure in the next year were carefully scrutinized and the grants have been fixed after a full consideration of the urgent needs of the various departments. Such of the Retrenchment Committee's proposals as were accepted by Government have been given effect to in the next year's estimates. The total expenditure provided for in the budget estimate is Rs. 222·04 lakhs. This is Rs. ·62 of a lakh more than the revised estimate and Rs. 9·61 lakhs less than the budgeted expenditure for the current year. I shall now proceed to deal with the more important items.

13. *Land Revenue.*—The expenditure is expected to be less than the revised estimate by Rs. ·60 of a lakh, due mainly to the partial suspension of land records maintenance work as a temporary measure. Provision has been made for the continuance of the existing temporary establishment in the Survey Department for checking the puduval subdivision sketches, of which the records relating to about 40,000 acres of land still remain to be checked and closed. The Survey School at Kottayam is proposed to be continued next year, that at Muvattupuzha having been temporarily closed from 1st Dhanu 1107 as a measure of retrenchment. The work of demarcation and survey of the lands on either side of the Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road, for which provision was made in the current year's budget, was not, however, taken up this year on account of financial stringency. It is proposed to take up the work early next year and provision has been made for the purpose.

14. *Excise Department.*—As a measure of retrenchment, the Salt Factories Division was abolished and the Mavelikara and Alleppey Excise Divisions were amalgamated with headquarters at Mavelikara. The Reserve staff of 100 peons was also abolished. In view of the importance of systematic and up-to-date statistics in the settlement of the issues arising out of the Interportal Trade Convention and other allied matters, it is proposed to appoint a separate staff for the compilation of statistics in the principal customs houses and in the office of the Excise Commissioner. Provision is also made for the continuance of the special staff entertained in connection with the introduction of local option in the Changanachery town and for guarding the Arukutti, Piravam and Alwaye frontiers.

15. *Forest.*—The Range Offices at Ettumanur and Chengannur were permanently abolished and those at Mahendragiri and Malayattur Teak Plantations, temporarily. Provision was made in the current year's budget for the entertainment of an additional temporary staff for the easy verification and speedy disposal of arrear claims of *kudivila* on royal trees felled from private lands. As all arrear claims have not yet been disposed of finally, it is proposed to continue the temporary establishment next year. This staff will also attend to the work in connection with the payment of *kudivila* on royal trees removed from registered lands in accordance with the orders of Government on the report of the Royalties Committee.

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16. *Registration.*—There has been a general decline in the number of documents presented for registration in the several Sub-Registry Offices. It was only 242,504 during the first ten months of 1107 as against 255,261 during the corresponding period of 1106. Out of the seven temporary Sub-Registry Offices that existed at the close of last year, those at Tonnakkal and Pandalam were abolished in the course of the current year and provision is made for the continuance of five temporary offices only in 1108, as also for the continuance of the 17 temporary clerks sanctioned for giving relief to the offices adjacent to those which were abolished.

17. *General Administration.*—The unsatisfactory condition of the old Vernacular Records has often been the subject of interpellations in the Legislative Council. The necessity for a thorough overhauling and reorganisation of the Central Vernacular Records has also been urged by a deputation of some of the members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Government consider that the condition of the Central Vernacular Records requires immediate attention. The vernacular records of the State, so far as have now been ascertained, date back to 930 M. E. These ancient records, besides being of importance from a historical point of view, are worth preservation in consideration of the material benefits accruing to the State and its subjects. Till the introduction of paper in 1049 M. E. all State correspondence was being carried on in *olas* (cadjans), there being about 8,000 such *churunas* or cadjan rolls. Some of these, which are in the obsolete Malayalam character (*Malayazhma*), have to be transliterated into Malayalam and all of them have to be cleaned, sorted, labelled and indexed. Provision has therefore been made for the appointment of a special staff to cope with the extra work. Besides the continuance of the existing temporary staff in the Huzur English Records, provision is made for strengthening the permanent establishment of the English Records, so that simultaneous with the filing, indexing, etc., of the old records, the current records may also be filed and indexed, thereby preventing further accumulation of arrears.

18. *Administration of Justice.* Provision is made for the continuance of the Third Bench of the High Court, all the Temporary Second Judges' Courts, Munsiffs' Courts and the Sirkar Vakils' Offices.

19. *Police.*—A separate Traffic Department for the control of all vehicular and motor traffic in the State was constituted at the beginning of the current year and placed under a separate District Superintendent of Police. The staff, permanent and temporary, engaged in traffic work in the offices of the Commissioner and the District Superintendents of Police was transferred to the Traffic Branch and the temporary staff is proposed to be made permanent. But no increase in the strength of the constabulary was sanctioned on this account and the head constables and constables required for traffic duty are being found by diversion from the District Force. This drain on the District strength has been causing serious dislocation of work in the stations.

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Provision has, therefore, been made for the addition of 21 head-constables and 128 constables to the Police Force for the efficient control of traffic. A lump provision of Rs. 10,456 has been made for the entertainment of temporary constables for plague duty, if and when required, as the usual provision of Rs. 3,456 has been found insufficient for the purpose.

20. *Education.*—The posts of the three Lecturers, one in each of the Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics branches of the Science College and the Mathematics and Languages sections in the College for Women were temporarily abolished. The Collegiate Hostel at Taikad and the Hostel attached to the Training College were also abolished temporarily. The printing and sale of Malayalam Readers and copy books, hitherto attended to by the Education Department, has been transferred to the Government Press from the beginning of the current school year.

The allotment for the next year under Education is Rs. 46·28 lakhs. It includes provision for the continuance of the existing temporary staff in the offices of the Inspectors of English and Vernacular Schools, of the additional lady graduate teacher in the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, and of the ten temporary graduate teachers. A lump provision of Rs. 3,000 has also been made for the appointment of additional teachers in vernacular schools for boys and girls. The incomplete English High School at Tuckalai has been raised to a complete High School from the beginning of the current school year and provision has been made for the additional staff required therefor. From the beginning of the current academic year, the concession enjoyed by lady students in colleges in the matter of fees has been withdrawn and the fees for girls in English and vernacular schools have been raised from one-half to three-fourths of the fees paid by boys. This is expected to bring in an increased revenue of Rs. 35,000. The decrease of Rs. ·50 of a lakh under grants-in-aid to vernacular schools, as compared with the budget estimate for the current year, is due to the fact that the current year's allotment includes provision for payment of arrears of grant at the revised rates sanctioned with retrospective effect from 1st Chingam 1104. There is at present an over-lapping of vernancular schools in the State and the matter is engaging the attention of Government.

21. *Agriculture and Fisheries.*—The Demonstration Farm at Eraniel, the Experimental Farm at Kottarakara, the Cattle Breeding station at Esantimangalam and the Sericultural branch of the Department were abolished. The Agricultural School at Alwaye was temporarily closed. The post of the First Grade Agricultural Inspector in charge of the Fruit Farm, Cape Comorin, has also been abolished. Provision is made for the continuance of the Agricultural Schools at Konni and Kottarakara and of the three temporary Agricultural Inspectors engaged in propaganda work in the taluks of Mavelikara Neyyatinkara and Tiruvalla. A lump provision of Rs. 1,000 has also been made for the opening of new fish curing yards in 1108. As a measure

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of relief to the fisher-folk, till the present conditions improve, Government have sanctioned a temporary remission of 20 per cent. of the license fees for fixed engines and all free fishing implements except *pachil changadoms*, the license fee for which has already been reduced by 50 per cent.

22. *Industries.*—The Industries budget includes a provision of Rs. 19,440, besides an allotment of Rs. 18,450 under Debt Heads, for widening the scope of the Department and making it more useful to the public in general and to those engaged in industries in particular.

Sales Depot.—The absence of proper facilities for marketing the products of our cottage industries has been a serious obstacle to their free development. To supply this desideratum, it is proposed to open a Sales Depot in Trivandrum which will also function as an agency for the advertisement of our goods. There are similar depots in Mysore, Hyderabad, Patna and Lahore and it is proposed to make arrangements for the exhibition and sale of our articles in those depots and their articles in ours. Such an arrangement will not only popularise our articles in foreign markets, but will also tend to the improvement of the designs of our articles by copying theirs wherever necessary. The Sales Depot will be an experimental one in the first instance and it is hoped that it will be of material help in the revival of our decaying cottage industries and the growth of new ones. Provision has accordingly been made for the opening of a Sales Depot in Trivandrum. Provision has also been included in the Industries budget for starting the following cottage industries as Government concerns :—

(i) *Dyeing and Calico-printing.*—This will be attached to the Central Technological Institute at Trivandrum and is expected to play an important part in the development of the textile industries in the State. All the requirements of the weaving branch of the Central Technological Institute, S. M. R. V. Institute, Nagercoil, and the Central Prison could be met by this section. Calico-printing can be introduced as a cottage industry among women, as there is a good demand at present, for articles such as sarees, uppercloths, curtains, table-covers, etc. This industry is expected to thrive in the State as the weaving teachers under training in the Central Technological Institute will have a chance of learning the art and introducing it in their schools.

(ii) *Rattan and Basket making*—There is considerable scope for this industry on account of the comparatively cheap and abundant supply of raw materials. Trained labour also is available and all that is require is the standardization of patterns. If the industry is organised on proper lines, it would be possible to meet the demands from even outside the State.

(iii) *Embroidery*—Embroidered articles find a ready sale not only within the State, but also outside. They are popular with women and the industry could be introduced with advantage among the women of the State.

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(iv) *Durrie and Carpet making*—This industry was once introduced in the School of Arts, but had to be dropped on account of lack of trained hands. Some of the looms are still available for use with slight alterations and it is, therefore, proposed to revive the industry.

(v) *Lacquer work*—This an industry which requires only a nominal capital. Sufficient cheap timber is available in the State and there is a good demand for lacquer articles here as well as outside the State.

Provision has also been made in the Industries budget for the continuance of the Experimental Tannery and for the appointment of a Geological Assistant in the Department, for investigating the mineral wealth of the State and for conducting enquiries regarding applications for prospecting licenses and mining leases.

23. *Medical and Sanitary* The allotment for the next year is Rs. 11·55 lakhs. This includes provision for the appointment of a specialist in Dentistry in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons and of another Assistant Surgeon for work in the Clinical Laboratory in the General Hospital, Trivandrum. Fourteen additional nurses are proposed to be appointed in the Medical Department for distribution among the institutions which have either no nurses at all at present or are short of hands. Besides the continuance of the existing temporary staff of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons for leprosy survey work and plague duty, provision is made for an additional staff in the Ophthalmic Hospital and the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum. A lump sum of Rs. 2,000 has also been provided for additional equipment in the General Hospital. In view of the large number of Travancore patients that have been and are being treated at the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalle and as the scheme for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Sangamal in the Mahendragiri Hills in South Travancore will not take shape until some time after, an allotment of Rs. 5,000 is provided in the Medical budget for the award of a grant to the Sanatorium at Madanapalle for 1108. Much difficulty is being experienced by Travancore students in getting admission to the Medical College, Madras. The fees payable by the students from Native States have also been fixed at double the amount payable by the students from the Madras Presidency. The Madras Government have, however, agreed to the reservation of 6 seats for Travancore students in the Medical College during the current academic year on payment of a contribution of Bh. Rs. 1,000 per student per annum. The selected students will not have to pay any fees to the College; but they will have to pay to this Government fees at the same rates as are paid by students from the Madras Presidency. A provision of Bh. Rs. 6,000 has accordingly been included in the Medical budget.

24. *Ayurveda Department*—The appointment of the Director of Ayurveda is held in abeyance and the Ayurveda College, Pharmacy and Hospital are placed under the Principal, Ayurveda College. Provision is made for the appointment of an additional Assistant Vaidyan in the Ayurveda Hospital to cope with the increased work in the institution on account of the increase in the number of patients from a daily average of 210 in 1100 to 478 in 1107.

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25. *The Public Health* programme for the next year provides for the continuance of the existing activities of the Department on more or less the same general lines as at present and is estimated to cost Rs ·7 of a lakh as against the revised estimate of Rs ·72 of a lakh.

(i) *Public Health education and propaganda.*—The Health Educational Officer is continuing the work of popularising the various activities of the Public Health Department by public lectures, cinema shows, etc., and provision has been made for the purchase of a few more films on subjects of Public Health importance.

(ii) *Hook-worm treatment compaign.* This work was suspended during the course of the current year on account of financial stringency. Provision has, however, been made for the resumption of the work during next year.

(iii) *Epidemiology and Vital Statistics.*—This important activity is at present conducted as a temporary and experimental measure in the Vilavankod taluk. The objects of this work are the accurate collection and tabulation of vital statistics and the study of the occurrence of the communicable diseases. Vilavankod taluk has been chosen for this work, as it offered a representative area owing to the periodical recrudescence of the epidemic of cholera. The epidemiological and vital statistics investigations, conducted so far, are incomplete, and Government propose that the same should be carried out another year with some modifications. It is expected that by the beginning of 1109, a comprehensive scheme of work in regard to epidemiology and vital statistics for the whole State will be formulated by the Public Health Department.

(iv) *Health Unit.*—The work which was started at Neyyattinkara during the course of 1106 has been extended to three more *pakuthies*, *viz.*, Kottukal, Karinkulam and Tiruvarattur. The allotment for the next year is in excess of that for the current year, as the full staff will be employed for the whole year and over a wider area.

(v) *Filarial Survey and Medical Entomology.*—Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar, whose services have been secured by Government from the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine for conducting Medical Entomological investigations, joined duty in October last. Provision has been made for the continuance of the work during the next year.

26. *Stationery and Printing* comes in for an increased expenditure of Rs ·47 of a lakh over the revised estimate for the current year. Of this, Rs ·16 of a lakh is under stationery due to a special provision for the purchase of Malayalam typewriters and for the deputation of an experienced officer assisted by a temporary staff for the standardization of forms now in use with a view to possible reductions in the cost of stationery and printing. The increase under printing is due to the provision for the printing and sale of Malayalam Readers and copy books which was hitherto provided for in the Education budget and also to the special provision for printing the Census Report.

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27. *Co-operative Department.*—The allotment for the next year includes provision for the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials for enquiring into and reporting on the progress which the co-operative movement has so far made since its inception in the State 16 years ago and on its future development. It is proposed to invite from outside the State, one of the distinguished workers in the field of co-operation to be the chairman of the committee. Provision has also been made for the deputation of an Assistant Secretary to Government to British India for being trained in the organisation and working of the various kinds of co-operative societies in Madras and other provinces. The rapid advance of the co-operative movement in the State has made it difficult for the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to satisfactorily look after the duties of the Protector of Depressed Classes in addition to his own. The necessity for a full-time Protector has also been urged both by this Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Provision has, therefore, been made for the appointment of an Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for attending to the duties of the Protector of Depressed Classes. He will select suitable lands for assignment to the depressed classes and encourage the formation of colonies by them in places where sufficient extensive blocks of land can be set apart for them. He will also organise co-operative societies of depressed classes for co-operative house-building, sinking of wells and for starting cottage industries such as weaving, poultry-farming, etc. Besides the continuance of the seven temporary Inspectors and their establishments, provision is made for the appointment of a Cattle and Dairy Expert, temporarily from 1st Chingam 1108, to organise societies for the improvement of the breed of cattle and the supply of milk on a co-operative basis.

28. *Trade Agent in London.*—The appointment of an Agent in London to represent the trade interests of the State in the European markets has been for some time past engaging the attention of Government. The need for such an appointment has been pressed by this Council, the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the Banking Enquiry Committee and the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee. The creation of a Trade Agency in London will, it is hoped, go a great way to help the foreign trade of the country, especially at the present time when the prices of our articles of export have fallen considerably. A lump provision of Rs. 30,000 has accordingly been made in the budget for the next year for the appointment of a Trade Agent in London who will advertise our goods in foreign markets, book orders for our merchants and intimate from time to time the fluctuations in the prices of commodities in the European markets. He will thus represent our trad interests and advise our merchants on the financial position of the foreign buyers. He will also function as an agent for the purchase of stores for Government.

29. *Census.*— The census operation is expected to be completed by the end of Makaram next. Provision is made for the pay and allowance of the Commissioner to the end of Tulam 1108 and for his allowance alone for three months thereafter.

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30. *Public Works.*—The budgeted expenditure for the current year is Rs. 32·48 lakhs including Rs. ·11 of a lakh for Minor Irrigation Committee and Road Boards. On account of financial stringency, the allotment for the year was reduced by Rs. 3 lakhs by the postponement of the less urgent works. The expenditure of the current year is expected to stand at Rs. 29 25 lakhs. For the next year, a provision of Rs. 29 lakhs has been made for ordinary public works besides Rs. 18·93 lakhs for capital works. In fixing the budget estimates under P. W. D., credit has been taken for a saving of Rs. 20,000 on account of retrenchment in salaries and establishment charges. Full details of the proposed expenditure on works in progress and on new works are, as usual, given in Appendix B to the Budget Estimate. The schedule of works in progress includes Rs. ·50 of a lakh for special repairs and improvements to the pier at Alleppey and that of new works includes Rs. ·10 of a lakh for the investigation of a drainage scheme for the Trivandrum town.

31. *Miscellaneous.* The allotment of Rs. 1·13 lakhs for the next year includes provision for the appointment of a small committee for considering how far the proposals of the Central Indian Banking Enquiry Committee are applicable to Travancore and for drafting a supplementary report with special reference to this point. A provision of Rs. 2,127 has also been made for the pay of the temporary staff, etc., in connection with the appointment of the Public Service Committee.

32. *Grants to Municipalities.*— All the Municipalities of the State except the one at Changanachery are now collecting vehicle tax and some of them levy tolls also on road traffic. But instead of utilising the revenue derived from tolls for the primary purpose of road maintenance which is an obligatory duty of the Municipalities under Section 58 of the Municipal Regulation, V of 1095, the Municipalities are for the most part using it for general municipal purposes. As this arrangement called for a revision, the question of levy of tolls by Municipalities was discussed at a conference with the representatives of the Municipal Councils and it was decided by Government that all the Municipal tollgates except those at Trivandrum be abolished temporarily for one year from 1st Chingom 1108 and that P. W. D. toll gates be established at such places as are considered suitable. All through roads in municipal areas will be maintained by Government as hitherto. But, the maintenance of all minor roads will devolve on Municipal Councils and Government will contribute to the Councils, for this purpose, a certain percentage of the toll revenue to be fixed hereafter in consultation with the Chief Engineer. In the case of Municipalities where toll revenue is now being utilised for ordinary municipal expenditure, Government propose to make a suitable grant from the general revenues for the purpose of municipal administration for a definite period. A provision of Rs. ·50 of a lakh has accordingly been made for grants to Municipalities for the next year, as against Rs. ·15 of a lakh for the current year.

33. *Village Panchayats.*—It is proposed to organise Panchayats at Bhutapandy and Neduvangad in the Trivandrum Division, Paravur and Samburvadakara in the Quilon Division and Ettumanur and

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Perumbavur in the Kottayam Division. An allotment of Rs. 6,000 has been provided under "38. Miscellaneous" for contribution to the six Panchayats under Section 44 (3) of the Village Panchayat Regulation.

34. *Anchal.*—The working expenses of the Department increased from Rs. 3·41 lakhs in 1104 to Rs. 3·87 lakhs in 1106 and the net receipts from the Department in 1106 amounted only to Rs. ·07 of a lakh. The then existing Anchal rates were slightly increased with effect from 1st Makaram 1107 and brought up to the maximum rates fixed in the schedule appended to the Anchal Regulation. Even after this revision, our rates are the lowest in India.

35. *Land Mortgage Bank.*—I had in my speech introducing the budget estimates for the current year stated that the organisation of a Land Mortgage Bank was engaging the attention of Government. The Bank has since been opened as a Government concern and it started work on 4th Makaram 1107. His Highness the Maha Raja was graciously pleased to donate a sum of Bh. Rs. 1 lakh for the initial working expenses of the Bank and Government agreed to advance Rs. 4 lakhs. The gross receipts and working expenses of the Bank are detailed on page 26 of the Budget under the Major Head "XXVIII - State Land Mortgage Bank". The net receipts after deducting working expenses will be credited to the 'Reserve Fund' of the Bank under a new head of account under Debt Heads and not to general revenues.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE

36. *Railways.—Quilon-Trivandrum line.*—A provision of Rs. ·49 of a lakh is made for such of the capital works on the line as will be completed and accounted for during the next year. The works are detailed in Appendix F.

37. *Chackai-Tampanur Extension.*—The sanctioned estimate for the extension is Rs. 20·82 lakhs. The aggregate expenditure to the end of the current year is expected to stand at Rs. 24·68 lakhs. All the important works relating to the extension have been practically completed. A net provision of Rs. ·14 of a lakh is made for the next year pending receipt of the revised estimate from the Railway Engineer. The extension was opened for passenger traffic from 4th November 1931 and for goods traffic from 11th January 1932.

38. *Trivandrum Water Works.*—The aggregate expenditure to the end of the current year is expected to stand at Rs. 36·53 lakhs against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 46·32 lakhs for the works to be immediately taken up. An allotment of Rs. 9·09 lakhs is provided for the next year.

39. *Trivandrum Electric Supply and Telephone Schemes.—Electric Supply.*—The total expenditure to the end of the current year is expected to stand at Rs. 6·54 lakhs. In view of the growing demand for electrical energy, it is proposed to instal a fifth generating set and to extend the Power House buildings. The supply lines are also proposed to be extended by two miles. An allotment of Rs. 1·15 lakhs has accordingly been provided under Capital Expenditure. This scheme is

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